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CCL REPORT NO. 190

EXTENDED USE OF IMPROVED COOLING SYSTEM INHIBITOR - FIELD EVALUATION

INTERIM REPORT

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JAMES H. CONLEY

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U. S. ARMY COATING & CHEMICAL LABORATORY

Aberdeen Proving Ground Maryland

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MARYLAND

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ABSTRACT

The object of this investigation is to determine if Federal Specification 0-1-490a, Corrosion Inhibitor is suitable for use in vehicle cooling systems for extended periods. The improved inhibitor was placed in the vehicle cooling systems with antifreeze compounds meeting Federal Specification 0-A-548a, Type 1, or commercial materials similar to the Type 1. The inhibitor was added at the rate of 1 ounce per 2 quarts of water used in making up the antifreeze solution. Four governme t vehicles and four private passenger cars were utilized for tes. Solutions were checked every three months and if necessary the coolant freezing point, pH value and reserve alkalinity (R.A.) value were adjusted.

Data indicates that inspection periods of longer than three months permits the coolant to get out of control. In the event the Army ad pts the continued use of antifreeze solutions for two years, the coolant solutions must be checked every three months by technical personnel and adjusted, if necessary, to insure safe continued use.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, was directed by AMC program directive AMCMS Code 5025.11.803, dated 24 July 1964 to investigate improved antifreeze mixtures.

Several inhibitor systems were examined in both glassware bench corrosion tests and simulated service tests. Data reported in CCL Reports Nos. 125, 145, 155 and 156 showed that glassware bench tests gave satisfactory results with cast iron-aluminum systems. Data also showed that in simulated service tests utilizing cast iron-aluminum systems corrosion was evident using Federal Specification 0-A-548a Type I antifreeze inhibited with Federal Specification 0-I-490 corrosion inhibitor. CCL Report No. 156 showed that by adding phosphate the corrosion in a cast iron-aluminum system was greatly reduced. As a result of this Federal Specification 0-I-490a was issued. Field tests were set up. Preliminary results were recorded in CCL Report No. 156.

This interim report contains additional data on the field evaluation of the improved inhibitor.

11. DETAILS OF TEST

A. Vehicles.

Two test vehicles, two facility vehicles and four civilian vehicles were utilized for the field evaluation. All the vehicles except one contained a cast iron block and head and a copper radiator. One civilian vehicle had a cast iron block and aluminum head and a copper radiator.

B. Test Solution.

The two test vehicles and two facility vehicles were filled with Federal Specification 0-A-548a, Type I antifreeze, and distilled water containing Federal Specification 0-I-490a, Corrosion Inhibitor. The inhibitor was added at the rate of 5 ounces per 10 quarts of water used.

The four civilian vehicles were filled with commercial antifreeze compounds purchased by the vehicle owners. These antifreeze compounds were similar in nature to the Type I antifreeze and ware adjusted to contain approximately the same inhibitor system as the two test vehicles and two facility vehicles.

Solution concentrations are indicated by the freeze points in table I of the Appendix.

C. Preparation for Test.

All vehicles were drained and flushed. All unserviceable parts were replaced. The vehicles were then filled with the test so-lution. A sample was taken and the initial pH, reserve alkalinity (P.A.), and freezing point data recorded.

D. Sampling and Solution Check.

The sampling on the two test vehicles was made at approximately every 5,000 miles.

The sampling on the two facility vehicles was made at approximately every four to six months.

The sampling on the four civilian vehicles was made every three months.

The pH, reserve alkalinity (R.A.), and freezing point of the coolant were determined at each irrection. Adjustments, if necessary, for coolant level, pH, R.A. and freezing point were made at each inspection.

III. RESULTS

Results of the tests are listed in Table I of the Appendix. The two test vehicles we. intended to be run for 20,000 miles but at approximately 10,000 miles each vehicle had a failure not attributed to the antifreeze inhibitor system. The test solutions were lost and the tests stopped.

The two facility vehicles both show that even though they were using monitored by the laboratory, water was being added to the cooling systems in the field by the drivers. One was recharged after 24 months and the test is continuing. Both vehicles were two years old at the start of the test.

The four civilian vehicles were checked every three months and the systems were not tampered with by the drivers between checks. All coolant adjustments were made by the laboratory. Civilian vehicles nos. I & 2 are continuing with good service and no difficulty. Both of these vehicles were filled with the antifreeze test solution soon after they were purchased. The cooling system of civilian vehicle no. 3 constantly had to be refilled, sometimes with water and sometimes with antifreeze make an indicated but was not located. The test on the second civilian vehicle no. 4 was 4 years old when the test began. It had to be recharged after a leak developed around the filler neck at nine months and again twenty one months later when a heater hose broke and

the solution was lost. This vehicle test is continuing.

IV. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The data shows that the inhibitor system under test caused no malfunction of any vehicle tested. The coolant inhibitor performance was satisfactory in every vehicle. There was no coolant loss due to foaming. There was no corrosion of metal parts causing leaks. There were no hose leaks which could be attributed to attack by the coolact.

The data also shows that with proper maintenance and constant checking of the chemical and physical properties of the coolant by technical personnel at three month intervals, the coolant inhibited with Federal Specification 0-1-490a Corrosion Inhibitor can be used in excess of 24 months without serious inhibitor depletion.

Equally important to safe continuous use is the conscientious checking and reporting of coolant system irregularities to the monitoring agency by the vehicle driver as soon as the irregularities are noted. No adjustments to the coolant should be made by the driver unless it is virtually impossible to move the vehicle without damage to the engine.

Data also indicates that the older the vehicle the more frequently breakdowns occur. In order to maintain a coolant system at maximum efficiency for extended periods very close control and constant maintainance will be required of both the monitoring agency and the vehicle driver.

V. REFERENCES

- 1. AMC program directive AMCNS code 5025.11.803 dated 24 July 1964.
- 2. Federal Specification 0-1-490, Inhibitor, Corrosion, Liquid Cooling System, dated 27 November 1957.
- 3. Federal Specification 0-1-490a, Inhibitor, Corrosion, Liquid Cooling System, uated 26 April 1965.
- 4. Federal Specification 0-A-548a, Antifreeze, Ethylene Glycol, Inhibited, dated 30 Dec. 1958.
- CCL Report No. 125 Compatibility of Coolants with Automotive Cooling Systems Containing Aluminum Components - 1st Report, dated 21 June 1962.
- 6. CCL Report No. 145 Final Report on Compatibility of Coolants with Automotive Cooling Systems Containing Aluminum Components, dated 14 June 1963.
- 7. CCL Report No. 155 New Corrosion Inhibitors for Antifreezes, dated 16 January 1964.
- 8. CCL Report No. 156 The Development of an Improved Cooling System Corrosion Inhibitor, dated 10 February 1964.

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APPENDIX A

TABLE 1

				1111	יובט ובטו		
	Operating				Freeze		
Vehicle	Time	Mi leage	Н	R.A.	Point	Added at Laboratory	Remarks
Test Vehicle	;	0	7.68	9.20	-12°F.	:	Start test
#	2 weeks	5098	7.62	9.00	-12°F.	12 qts. make up	
	7,000	3300	7 72	7 30	3077		
	J MCCh3	2300	7/0/	000	-		iator damaged
Test Vehicle	;	0	7.68	9.45	- 3°F	;	;
#2	2 weeks	4857	7.60	9.20	-13°F	\$ *	ę 1
	4 weeks	8479	7.62	9.00	-16°F	3½ qts. make up	•
	5 weeks	10800	;	•	0	1	Test stopped, head
		٠					pulled, sol'n. lost
Facility	;	0	7.60	10.50	-15°F	;	Start test
Vehicle	4 months	12470	7.52	9.85	-24°F	! !	
#1		24247	7.42	9.00	-23°F	8	;
,	13 months	33910	7.38	7.60	-22°F	l qt. make up	:
_	18 months	41192	7.35	7.80	-22°F	1½ qts. make up	Heater leak re-
•	24 months	50726	7.48	4.10	4. ¹⁷ +	;	paired Test stooped
							sol'n. diluted
Facility	1	0	7.62	11.10	-32°F	;	Restart test
Vehicle #1	2 months	3277	7.60	10.50	-32°F	2출 qt. make up	Thermostat re-
5	8 months	12570	7.42	7.40	-27°F		Test continuing

TABLE I - Cont'd.

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				FIELD T	TEST DATA		
	Operating				Freeze		
Vehicle	Time	Mileage	рĦ	R.A.	Point	Added at Laboratory	Remarks
Civilian	ll months	9439	8. 9. 9.	8.80	9°म	dt. water	•
Cle	16 months	18342	7.98	9.30	-17°F	1½ qts. make up	•
#3 Cont'd.		23218	&. -	8.60	-14°F		1
		26226	7.98	7.90	-13°F	1 qt. make up	1
	26 months	3 1863	7.93	7.90	-12°F	2 qts. make up	1 1
		35662	7.95	8.40	-12°F	l qt. make up	t
	_	36073	& :3	8.00	- 9°F	8 3	1
		39229	7.90	8. 00	- 3°F	3	1
		41779	7.90	8.00	- 9°F	l pt. make up	;
		42355	7.95	8.20	-10°F	1½ qts. make up	9
		45/95	7.98	8.50	-13°F	3 qts. make up	!
	42 months	46887	8. 13	8.40	-13°F	l gal inhibited	Test stopped,
						water	restarted
Civilian	\$	0		13.80	~22°F	•	Start test
Vehicle	3 months	3295		12.85	-22°F	•	0 §
#4	5 months	4884	8.12	11.00	-11°F	2 qts. water	!
		7868		8.50	+ 2°F	4 qts. water	Test stopped.
							Leak around top
							Restarted.
Civilian	8	Q	8.18	14.30	-14°F	8	Start test
Vehicle	6 months	1299	00 ھ	14.10	-14°F		! 1
#4 Repeat		3623	7.98	13.10	-14°F	8	1
		8686	7.95	11.40	-14°F	l qt. make up	•
	21 months	12245	;	;	! !		Hose brake, solin.
							charged a continuing

TABLE ! - Cont'd.

				FIELD T	TEST DATA		
	Operating				Freeze		
Vehicle	Time	Mileage	РН	R.A.	Point	Added at Laboratory	Remarks
Facility	;	0	7.52	11.00	-19°F	; •	Start test
Vehicle	4 months	12560	7.45	10.40	-30°F	•	:
#2	8 months	20043	7.50	8.60	-22°F	:	•
		24132	7.50	7.40	-11°F	l술 qts. make up	!
	22 months	35277	7.90	6.10	4°F	;	Test stopped, sol'n. diluted
			•		•		
CIVILIAN		· c			1 1 1	;	ofall test
Vehicle	6 months	7770	8.18		-14°F	; !	•
#1	9 months	14537	8.18	10.70	-14°F	l pt. rake up	1
(Aluminum	\sim	19676	7.95		-14°F	:	•
Head)	15 months	22935	7.95		-14°F	:	!
		27302	8.00		-14°F	2	!
	- 1	33045	8.00		-14°F		Test continuing
Civilian	ļ	0	ે. 23	13.70	-14°F	;	Start test
Vehicle	6 months	5066	8.20	12.70	-14°F	:	1 1
#2	9 months	7766	8.12	12.10	-14°F	;	; •
		11745	7.92	11.60	-14°F	;	:
	21 months	17820	7.92	11.36	-14°F	1	;
-		19617	7.92	11.20	-14°F	l pint make up	Pressure cap replaced
							Test continuing
Civilian	!	0		11.50	-24°F	•	Start test
Vehicle	2 months	1494	8.12	10.80	-20°F	1 qt. water	:
#3	5 months	3501		10.80	-21°F	!	!
	6 months	4187		10.00	-17°F	2 qts. water	!
	8 months	7143	8.12	9.15	-12°F	1 qts. water	1

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The object of this investigation is to determine if Federal Specification 0-1-490a, Corrosion inhibitor is suitable for use in vehicle cooling systems for extended periods. The improved inhibitor was placed in the vehicle cooling systems with antifreeze compounds meeting Federal Specification 0-A-548a, Type I, or commercial materials similar to the Type I. The inhibitor was added at the rate of 1 ounce per 2 quarts of water used in making up the antifreeze solution Four government vehicles and four provate passenger cars were utilized for tes. Solutions were checked every three months and if necessary the coolant freezing point, pH value and reserve alkalinity (R.A.) value were adjusted.

Data indicates that inspection periods of longer than three months permits the coolant to get out of control. In the event the Army adopts the continued use of antifreeze solutions for two years, the coolant solutions must be checked every three months by technical personnel and adjusted, if necessary, to insure safe continued use.

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